FRIDAY, APRIL 15. The tone in Madrid grew more warlike.

The Queen Regent gave out: "I prefer even the horrors of war, rather than tarnish on the prestige of the army or an impairment of the rights of the Crown." Don Carlos, whose pretensions to the throne are a constant menace to the peace of the Kingdom, came out with a manifesto in favor of a war with the United States. in which he said.

"I will applaud from my soul those who have the good fortune to face the fire, and I shall consider those Carlists as serving my cause who embark in war against the United States.

"But, if everything leads me to fear that the policy of humiliation will again pretail, we will snatch the reins of Government from those who are unworthy to hold them, and we will occupy their places. 3,000,000 pesetas-\$600,000. The Queen

000 pesetas-\$200,000. Gen. Weyler denied having placed torpedoes and mines in Havana harbor. The Spanish papers were very bitter against President McKinley, Gen. Lee, and the United States.

There was a Cabinet meeting at the White House, but the only thing of importance done was the adoption of Secretary Alger's plan of concentrating the entire fighting strength of the Regular Army at the most available points for future operations against Cuba. Gen. Miles had his order in readiness, and as soon as the Cabinet decided, the order was issued, and columns of troops from every part of the country began moving toward the East and

The Senate continued its discussion of pensity for long and exhaustive orations. result. Senators Caffery, of Louisiana; Wellington, of Maryland; White, of California, and Hale, of Maine, who are regarded as peaceat-any-price men, made several dilatory motions which were sat down upon so severly as to be very discouraging. Senator Wellington's motion to adjourn was defeated by a vote of 61 to 10.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16.

Great Britain announced that she would allow no privateering. This takes away

another of Spain's hopes. Everything passed off quietly in Washington, with no Cabinet meeting, and the President attending church for the first time in several weeks and taking a long drive in the afternoon. The War and Navy Departments were very busy, and Speaker Reed held consultations with his lieutenants as to the momentous program of

MONDAY, APRIL 18.

Monday dawned with intense expectation on every hand as to the action of Congress. The air was heavy with rumors as to the attitudes which the two Houses would the compromise which would be finally arrived at and when. The possibility of a The fund for the navy was increased to struggle with the Executive over the en- provides for two 6-inch rapid-fire and 10 croachment on his prerogatives came in, Regent made a personal donation of 1,000,- and the probabilities of a veto were canvassed.

In spite of the hard work on Sunday by Speaker Reed and his lieutenants to bring the Republicans solidly to the support of a large number of them held out stiffly up until the meeting of the House at 10 o'clock. There were so many of them that the Speaker did not dare allow the matter to come to the front at the opening of the House, and so the shrewd move was adopted of refusing to receive the communication by the Secretary of the Senate while that body was not in session. Thus two precious hours were gained, in which to bring over the "recalcitrant" Republicans. Every one of them was taken aside and labored with as they never had been before. The the war resolutions with short but bril- House took a recess for this purpose. It liant and telling speeches. There was reassembled at 12 o'clock, and by that time every disposition to hurry matters to a the victory was won. Enough Republidecision, and restrain the Senatorial pro- cans had been brought over to secure the

> Immediately, Mr. Dingley moved to accept all the Senate resolution except the recognition clause, and moved the previous question. The vote on this was 179 to 156, or 23 majority. Only 14 Republicans voted aganst it.

The resolution had to be sent to the Government Printing Office, to be engrossed, and did not reach the Senate till 3 o'clock. Senator Davis appealed for The Senate continued its consideration | prompt action. The vote was 36 in favor of the Cuban matter, with an increasing of concurring with the House to 46 against; Michigan will be assigned to the five auxildetermination to bring the matter to a vote | 10 Republicans voting against. An effort | iary cruisers hereafter to be known as before adjourning. The House met, and was made to have a conference, which patrol boats. These ships are the Prairie, there was a proposition to take a recess | Senator Hale supported, in the hopes of | the Dixie, the Yankee, the Yosemite, and until evening, so as to take up at once any securing further delay, but he was de- either the Venezuela or Yorktown. Orders

THE NAVY.

A Busy Week in Preparation For Active

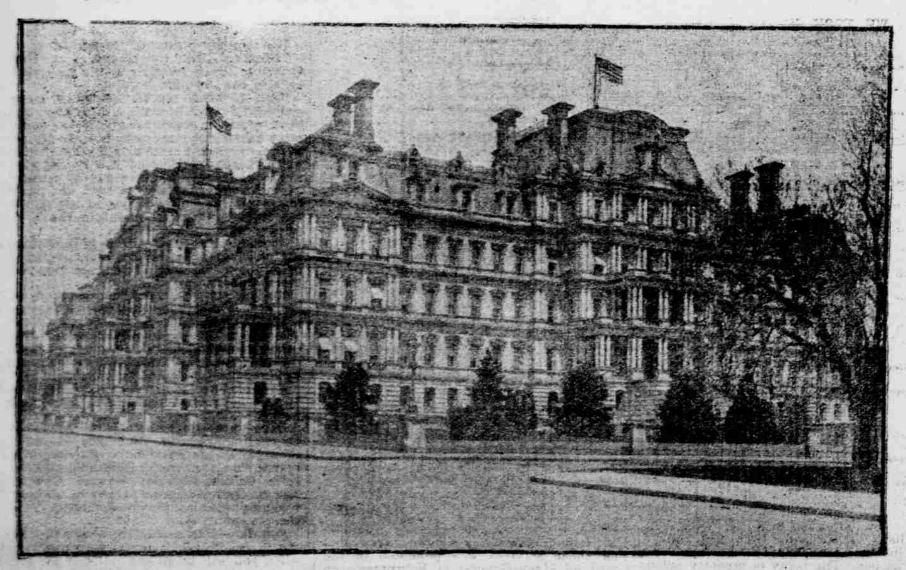
The Government last week bought many vessels for various naval purposes, some involving the possession of fighting qualities. Great interest centers in the transfer to the Government of the magnificent ocean grayhounds, the tt. Paul and the St. Louis, of the American Steamship Line. and it is said that the Government is paying something like \$5,000,000 for the two. The St. Paul and St. Louis are two of the best ocean liners in the world, and will at once be made into armored cruisers, to be take and maintain, and to the terms of used as commerce destroyers. The report made by the Rogers auxiliary board for the armament of the St. Paul and St. Louis 5-inch rapid-fire guns for the main battery, and 126-pounders for the secondary battery.

Capt. C. D. Sigsbee will command the St Paul. Capt. Sigsbee is much pleased with his new command, as in the event of hostilities his ship, as well as the other the President's position, and avoid a man- American liners, now attached to the Navy, datory recognition of the Cuban Republic will have much work to perform. Capt. Casper F. Goodrich will take charge of the St. Louis as soon as the ship arrives at New York from Europe. The Ame ican liners Paris and New York will be commanded by Capt. A. L. Barker and Capt. Frederick Rodgers, respectively. The regular efficers and crews of these four vessels will be retained and received into the Navy

as volunteers. The Naval Auxillary Board co pleted the arrangements for the purchase of El Rio. She is at Newport News, where she will receive her armament. She will be called the Yosemite, and is of the Morgan Line. She is built of steel, 4,660 tons burden, 380 feet long, 48 feet beam, 24 feet deep, of 3,600 horse-power, and was built in 1892. She will carry principally 5-inch

The Morgan Liners will have a protective steel belt of 11/4 inches. A marine guard of 40 men and one officer has been as- the Department of the Missouri, with stasigned to each ship and ordered to join Since the war preparations were ordered

all types and classes have been added to the naval strength. The naval reserves of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland, and



STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS BUILDING.

Here the three great working Bureaus of the Government at this time of war preparation are located. It is a place of intense

statement that he was for intervention, Heatwole and Dinsmore were named as the and recognition of independence. The first | conferees. vote was on the adoption of what is known as the Turpie amendment, which provides for the "recognition of the Republic of Cuba as the true and lawful Government of that | island." This was adopted by a vote of 51

Senator Davis then offered an amendby Senator Teller and accepted by the Committee on Foreign Relations, as fol-

"Fourth. That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to tors Davis, Morgan and Foraker as the and Goldsborough, which are not very far exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island Relations. The Senators found the House

portions of the chamber when the amend- talk, but the Senators were compelled to ment was read. It was adopted without a

tute for a declaration of war. It was laid were Senators Mason, Morgan, Pettigrew, | their number. Turner, and Wilson.

action, and brought upon himself a severe rebuke from Senators Teller, Gorman and others for his reflections upon the President and attempts to introduce politics. Senator Davis then moved to strike out

Senator Hale made a last effort to stay

a vote of 60 to 28. en taken upon the reso-

67 to 21. At 9:15 the Senate adjourned till 12 o'clock Monday. The vote on the amendment offered by taken up five hours, and it was nearly 3

Senator Turpie, recognizing the indepen- o'clock. dence of the Cuban Republic, which prevailed by a majority of 14, was cast as follows: Yeas, Republicans, 11; Democrats, 28; Populists, 7; Silver Republicans, 5. Nays, Republicans, 32; Democrats, 5.

Upon the final vote the alignment of parties was quite different from that on the Turpie amendment. An analysis of it follows. Yeas, Republicans, 24; Democrats, 31; Populists, 7; Silver Republicans, aker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hale, 5; total, 67. Nays, Republicans, 19; Demo-

crats, 2; total, 21. EUROPEAN NEUTRALITY.

The Spanish and Austrian Ministries have been vigorously logrolling among the other powers to get some form of mediation in favor of Spain, but on Saturday their hopes came to an end. The British Ministry showed decided weariness of their importunities. Germany took the lead in tirging the continental powers to pledge themselves to absolute neutrality. France acceded to the German position with the proviso that Europe should have something to say in regard to the terms of peace at the close of the war.

SUNDAY, APRIL 17. Nothing of importance occurred at Madrid, but there were anti-American Johnson (Ind., R.); Loud (Cal., R.), and demonstrations at Malaga, with parades in the streets, insulting flags, and an attack on the American Consulate. The Spanish Ministry gave out that Spain would not fire the first shot, but wait for the American attack, a position that would give them the sympathies of Europe. The insurrection in the Philippines was reported as making great headway, and that the Spaniards at Manilla were panicstricken.

action of the Senate. But the leaders in | feated. The scene then shifted to the have been issued to the naval reserves to the latter could not promise that it would House. Mr. Dingley moved to nonconcur | hold themselves in readiness for duty on reach a decision at any given time, so the in the Senate's action. Bromwell, of Ohio, the patrol ships. The scheme, as under-House took a recess until 10 a. m. Mon- moved to concur. The vote showed that stood, is to assign one of the patrol vessels day. The proceedings in the Senate were | the "recalcitrants" had lost two votes, for | to each of the five divisions that have been of the same character as on Friday-brief, Mr. Bromwell's motion was defeated by mapped out for the mosquito fleet under practical, telling speeches. Great throngs | 172 nays to 148 yeas. Mr. Dingley's mo- command of Horace Elmer. of people crowded the Capitol, awaiting tion that the House insist on its amendthe issue. The debate came to a close at | ments, and ask for a conference was car- to officers of the Navy to take places on 7:30 p. m., with Senator Kenney's brief | ried without a struggle. Messrs. Adams, vessels new and old.

At 5 o'clock the Senate was thus confronted with a deadlock, and the 10 Republicans who had stood out for recognition began to weaken. There were a few speeches, but Senator Foraker said the would not talk; he wanted to hear the sound of guns. The Senate decided to ment as an additional section, framed ask for conference. Senator Frye gracefully waived his right to be one of the conferees, in order that Senator Foraker might be appointed to represent the "recognition" Senators, and the Vice-President named Sena-

conferees. Both Houses took a recess from 6:30 to 8 o'clock, while the conferees were at work in the room of the Committee on Foreign conferees firm as adamant, and ready to "That's right," came in chorus from all | yield nothing. There was much stormy report that there had been a disagreement. There was a scene when this report was Senator Frye moved to strike out of the | made, to which Senator Mason added a first section, declaring that the people of | melodramatic touch by weeping copiously, the Island of Cuba "are and of right ought | as he announced that on the morrow he to be free and independent," the words | would renew the fight for Cuban independ-"are and of right." On motion of Mr. Davis | ence. The Senate agreed to insist upon the motion was laid on the table-55 to 33. non-concurrence, and then Senator Davis's disposal for actual fighting purposes the Senator Morgan then offered his substi- motion to ask for another conference was large protected cruisers Olympia and Baltidefeated by two votes, showing that the on the table-yeas 83, nays 5. The nays "recognition" Senators had lost five of

After some manuvering the question was and elsewhere in the Philippines eight again brought squarely before the House, warships and in the Caroline Islands, furand by a vote of 177 to 144 it decided to ther eastward, four warships. But of these

renewed his motion for another conference. while only two are even as large as the all after the reselving clause of the House | It was carried, and Senators Davis, Morgan | Boston or Raleigh. resolution and insert the Senate resolu- and Foraker went again to meet the contions, as amended; which was carried by ferees from the House. This time the cruiser Amazonas, has arrived in New latter were more tractable, and finally York. She lies rather low in the water. agreed to let the Senate have its coveted Her freeboard is only about half as high as lution as amended, and it was carried by two words "are and," in the phrase "of that of the San Francisco and she ships a right are and ought to be independent." The struggle over these two words had

> In the Senate 35 Senators still stood firm for the recognition of Cuban independence. but 42 voted to accept the House resolu-

The vote in the Senate on the adoption of the resolutions was as follows: Yeas-Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, For-Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Kyle, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mason, Mergan, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Platt of Connecticut, Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Warren, Wilson, Wolcott-42. Nays-Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Caffery, Cannon, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Harris, Heitfeld, Jones of Lindsay, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory,

The vote in the House was 310 yeas and 6 navs. The following voted against the adop-

Mantle, Martin, Mitchell, Money, Pasco

Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Stew-

art, Teller, Turley, Turner, Turpie, White-

McCall (Mass., R.). TUESDAY, APRIL 19.

At noon the resolution declaring war was signed by Speaker Reed and Vice-President Hobart, and transmitted to the President, who is expected to sign it during the afternoon, and send his ultimatum to

Spain. The resolution in its final form is given on the editorial page.

Numerous orders have been issued lately

The list of new vessels under construction shows that battleships and torpedo boats are practically the only types now being constructed for the service. The battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky are more than half completed. The three sister battleships, Illinois, Alabama and sisconsin, contracted for one year later, are only 10 per cent, behind the Kearsarge and her twin, and all three will be lau ched some time this Summer. Of the torpedo boats the Rowan and Mackenzie should be ready in three weeks, and the rest by June 1, with the exception of the failey advanced. The submarine boat lunger

will not be in service for three months. It would seem as if the Philippine Is lands would be lost by Spain within a day or two after war is declared. The United States warships collected at Hong Kong overmatch the Spanish vessels in the Philippines. The distance is only about 700 miles, so that in about 70 hours after a formal declaration of war the American squadron would be able to attack Manila, the Spanish capital of the islands. The difficulty in capturing the Philippines is in holding the islands after their capture. Spain has some thousands of troops on the islands. Commodore Dewey has at his more, the smaller cruisers Raleigh and Boston, the gunboats Concord and Petrel, and the cutter McCulloch. According to interest then centered in the House. the best information Spain has at Manila 12 none in any sense equals the Baltimore Back to the Senate now. Senator Davis or Olympia in size, armament or speed,

The New Orleans, formerly the Brazilian lot of water; in fact, she is what naval exbeen built for use in a tropical climate, the New Orleans has no heating apparatus.

She is expected to do good work The announcement that the Flying Squadron had received orders to put to sea on Wednesday last caused a uch excitement and speculation as to the vessels' destination. It was soon learned, however, that it was only for a short practice trip that they were ordered away from Fort Monroe. They returned on April 15. Com-modore Schley wanted the Captains of the fleet to know each other in the movement of their vessels and to be able to answer quickly to all signals for movements liable to be made in case of a fight. Running down to Cape Henry on Wednesday afternoon, the squadron was taken 15 miles out to sea, at the same time manuvering in response to the signals frem the flagship. Gun practice was also engaged in. Com-Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kenney, modore Schley expressed himself as very much pleased with the work of the Captains of the vessels under his charge. The manuvers of the boats and the work of the crews at the guns were both highly pleasing. He also called attention to the target practice of the rapid-fire guns, say-

Easy Enough.

ing, "I don't think any torpedo-boat would

live under that fire.'

[Chicago Record] "What's the difference between firmness and obstinacy?" "Firmness is man's adherence to a good

a bad one." Will Have to Pay for It. Spain should bear in mind the fact that we propose to make her pay all the expense of the licking.

cause; obstinacy is woman's adherence to

THE ARMY. It is on the Move Southward to Points of

Concentration. A general movement southward is being made by the Army. Orders issued the latter part of the waek, and almost the entire foot and horse troops of the United States moved on Monday. The heavy artillery will not be moved at present. In a very short time 18,000 men out of an available 27,000 will be encamped in the South These vessels cost over \$2,000,000 each, with rations for 30 days, and fully armed and equipped for decisive action. The Headquarters of Maj.-Gen. Nelson A.

Miles, commanding the Army, will be temporarily at Atlanta; d Possibly troops will be hurried into transport ships, ready to be rushed to Cuba in the wake of one of the squadrons, the moment the President puts his signature

to a proclamation of war. The War Department orders provide for the concentration at four points. At this writing some of the organizations are at the assigned places. Secretary Alger has made the following

ssignments To command the Division at New Oreans, Brig.-Gen. W. B. Shafter; the Division at Tampa, Brig.-Gen. J. F. Wade; Mobile, Brig.-Gen. J. J. Coppinger; commander of the post at Chickamauga, Maj.-Gen. J. R. Brooke. As a consequence, Brig.-Gen. William R.

continue to command the Department of to go and take him off. he Columbia also. Brig.-Gen. Henry C. Merriam assumes emporary command of the Department of

California, in addition to commanding the Department of the Columbia, Col. James J. Van Horn, 8th Inf., is relieved from the temporary command of the Department of the Colorado, and will join his regiment; and Col. Edwin V. Sumner, 7th Cav., is assigned to the temporary command of that Department, and also of

tion at Denver, Colo. Col. John M. Bacon, 8th Cav., is assigned to the temporary command of the Departby the Administration nearly 60 vessels of ment of Dakota, and also of the Department of the Lakes.

The exact assignment of troops is: To Chickamauga battlefield—The 1st, 2d 3d, 6th, 9th, and 10th Cav., and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery. To New Orleans-The 1st, 7th, 8th, 12th, 16th, 18th, 23d, and 24th Inf. To Mobile-The 2d, 3d, 10th, 11th, 19th,

20th, 22d Inf. To Tampa-The 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 13th, 17th, and 21st Inf. The entire infantry of the United States has been ordered moved, except the 14th and 15th regiments, which are at Skaguay, Alaska, and San Francisco, respectively. Of the cavalry, the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th

are not summoned. It is believed that the Government will refrain from calling out the National Guard until necessary. If the Army, or a good Next morning portion of it, should be transported to Cuba, it is likely that a large quota of militia would be received into the Army by volunteer and sent to Chickamauga, Tampa, reserve. Other militia may be called into service for the defense of Long Island Sound and the upper Atlantic coast. It is possible that the companies which are selected for service will be summoned to their armories, and all militiamen who are not willing, for reasons satisfactory to them-selves, to go to the front, will be asked to step three paces to the front.

Notes of the struction.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee said to a friend the other day that an army of 40,000 Americans could take Havana easily, and that no great amount of strategy was necessary. Asked if he wouldn't like to lead the force against Havana, Gen. Lee said modestly that he couldn't hope to be thus honored but that if one of the divisions of the attacking army were intrusted to him he would take it as a very great compliment. It is said that he may be given charge of Virginia troops.

ctors and 400 Applications fr naval service women anxious ve been reas surgeons and of the Navy. ceived by the Sur Not one tenth of taken into the Nav. of hostilities, ill women be and under no circui a Navy. appointed to any po nd his staff United States Cor.

and their families arrived from Matanzas last week. Consul Brice said that for three days before leaving Matanzas the people threatened his life, and at all times his property was in danger. His Secretary was obliged to fice for his life, as the mob threatened to drag him through the streets. The Spanish Cabinet decided to hasten the meeting of the Spanish Parliament or Cortes. The date for reassembling, April 25, was changed to April 20. The Queen Regent signed the decree calling for national subscription to increase the

strength of the Spanish fleet. A few nights before Pulaski F. Hyatt, the United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba, left that port, under instructions, for Port Antonio, Jamaica, a mob of Spaniards made a demonstration before the consulate and threw tomatoes, eggs, and stones at the Stars and Stripes floating over the con-

Consul-General Lee, before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations last week, stated that his belief as to the authorship of the explosion that destroyed the Maine is that officers in charge of the mines accomplished it. He said he did not think Gen. Blanco, the present Captain and Governor-General of the Island of Cuba, had anything to do with it. or that he had any knowledge of it. "I think," he said, it came from some of the subaltern officers who had been there under Weyler, and who were probably anti-Blanco anyhow, and who had full knowledge of the business." Gen. Lee's statements caused much (alleged) indignation in Madrid.

Postmaster-General Gary has issued an order stating that in the event of a call upon any regular militia organization to enter the military service, officers, clerks, letter-carriers, or other employes of the Postoffice Department or of postoffices, or of the Railway Mail Service, who may be members of such organizations, or may enlist in the military or naval service, will be granted leaves of absence without pay their positions to be held open and to be filled during their absence by such temporary appointments as may be practicable. Leaves of absence, under like conditions, will be granted postmasters.

Marye's Hights,

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have seen on the charge on Marye's Hights. I do not want my comrades to think that I think that perts would call a "wet ship." Having the Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, were all the troops that made the charge on Dec. 13, 1862. I do not know how many regiments were in line, but I do know that the 130th Pa. was "in if muchly."

> At the first halt after we crossed the old canal a brigade came up on our right and all the boys in the regiment, whom I talked with after the fight said lit was the Irish Brigade, and it runs in my mind that they had their green flag flying and that Gen. Meagher was with them on a white horse.

> Just after we got up as close to the stone wall as we could, some other troops came up to us, but I do not know who they were. When I left the field it was nearly dark. The last commissioned officer dof my regiment that I remember of seeing was Second Lieut. Frank Talburt, of Co. I, and I saw him fall but did not go to him; in fact, I think every officer who went into the charge with our regiment was either killed or wounded. I think that we were just to the left of the

am like Lieut. Croversmith in sticking to it that no troops ever went over us, nor got any and how relief was obcloser to the stone wall than the Third tained, he writes as follows: Brigade did. I can bear witness with Groversmith that hardships were endured during the Winter of 1861-'62 our regiment was quartered at Augusta, all they are claimed to be, and cannot speak '62, '63, while we lay in Camp Falmouth and and while sleeping in a cloth tent I took a

Washington Monument, but am not certain.

were so fearfully cold. Come, old Third Brigade, tell us where you are and what you remember of our war days. -JOHN T. WILEY, Co. I, 130th Pa., and Co. L. 9th Pa. Cav., Scottsburg, Ind.

FIGHTING THEM OVER

What the Veterans Have to Say About Their Campaigns.

THE 39th ILL. AT DREWRY'S BLUFF. Lively Experiences for Three Days in May,

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Under date of March 17 I saw an article from A. D. Limberger about Drewry's Bluff, May 14 to 16, 1864. I was there. We were called from our quarters at Bermuda Hundred the morning of the 14th. We marched out close to the skirmish-line, and one man of our company was wounded before we got into posi-

While we lay there I heard someone say Halt!" In our front was a soldier running from the skirmish-line, and to our left front was an officer sitting on his horse, revolver in hand, motioning him to go back to his post; but the soldier, who was about two yards off, kept toward the rear. The officer aimed his revolver at him and fired, and at the crack of the revolver he fell. The officer ordered him Shafter transfers, temporarily, the com-mand of the Department of California to back to his post. He started, but fell again, Brig.-Gen. Henry C. Merriam, who will and the officer ordered the stretcher-bearers

We were ordered to the left to support a battery. Our regiment was thrown on the left of the battery, and our company being on the right of the regiment, that threw us next to the battery, and as the rebels were shelling the battery, it put us in a pretty warm position. All the protection we had was the grass of a meadow.

The Major came along calling for volunteers to advance and pick off the gunners of the rebel fort. I was one of 12 who volunteered. We ran down and got behind a rail fence about half way from our line to the rebel fort. Within 30 minutes after we arrived there the fire from that fort had stopped.

We were amused at an incident. We drove the rebs from one gun, and they left the ramrod in it, and pretty soon we would see someone's hand and arm above the breastworks trying to get that ramrod out. But we would tell him with a shot to take his hand down, and he did it every time. The ramrod staved

in that gun until after dark. During the night we moved to the right until the right of our regiment rested on the railroad. The next day was Sunday, and everything was quiet. We were still in that open meadow, and that night our regiment ot a few shovels, and by morning we had a One of Sherman's Bummers Tells of Some line of works that proved our salvation the

Next morning bright and early we heard firing on our right. It kept sounding nearer after Sherman left Atlanta for the sea. There and nearer, and, as Comrade Limbarger said, were two or three from each company in our himself to review the division. As our comthe fog was so thick we could not see 20 yards brigade, composed of the 30th, 37th, 47th pany came by on double-quick the little boys in our front; but the fog lifted suddenly, and we could see the rebels forming.

We got to our places in a hurry, our officers telling us to hold our fire until we could see the whites of their eyes. But that was easier said than done. It seemed an age before our officers yelled, "Give it to them, boys!" as they came tearing along. They count of our breastworks they could not dis- to camp. ledge us until they broke the lines on each side of us and we had to fall back or be taken

After we had repulsed them several times breastworks and said to me: "Look here. Phil, and see me kill this man." I looked over, and there lay a mere boy close to the balance under the Lieutenant. The Captain works. I said: "Let's take him prisoner; it looks like murder to kill him." He was not and the Lieutenant a road running east to over 15 feet from us, so I spoke to him and told him to come, and he came and lay down in the rifle-pit. When we retreated I took him in charge and turned him over. I think

he belonged to the 17th Va. Our company lost 27 killed, wounded, and prisoners that morning. Our brigade was composed of the 39th Ill., 62d and 67th Ohio, 13th Ind., and 85th Pa .- P. M. HOLLOWAY, Co. I, 39th Ill., Farmer City, Ill.

AFTER "PAP" PRICE. It Fell to the Lot of the Doctor to Capture the General's Footgear.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Your paper has been my companion for a number of years. It is a friend that bears acquaintance well. When I look back to '61 and remember a regiment of boys in the old St. Louis Arsenal (the 9th Mo., afterwards 59th Ill.) and the part it took in the different campaigns until '65, I think surely some of the boys will give us reminiscences. I know they could tell enough of interest to fill vol- should anything happen to me you cannot

Do any of them remember our steamboat ride to Jefferson City, and being detailed to pull the wagons up the hill at that place? remember Lieut. Crandall, of Co. D. had charge of a lot of us who were detailed for that work. It was raining, and the hill was so steep and slippery that the mules could not pull the wagons. We were until midnight getting them all up. Some of the boys got their canteens filled, but not at the town pump. We worked so hard that when we

scarcely keep step. How many of the survivors of the 59th mud toward Springfield, and went into camp | building we heard one of those familiar yells, just before dark so tired that we could hardly and, looking in the distance, we saw, instead drag one foot after the other?

After we had kindled the fires and were demons. waiting for the wagons to come up Gen. Julius White came around and made us a about-face. This brought me in front, and little speech. "Boys," said he, "you have we started and formed our line in the main made a famous march to-day, and were it street. When the rebels were within good

soldiers and soldiers' widows. He served in

his regiment, and his State, until disease

"I was mustered into the U. S. Army at

the war with credit to himself, his company

After returning to his

home in Bangor, Capt.

Archer followed the pro-

fession of U. S. Pension

Attorney, giving special

attention to the interests

of broken-down soldiers

and widows of the brave

men whose lives were

sacrificed for their

country. Regarding his

service in the rebellion,

his attack by disease,

Weak Lungs

Recent Progress of Medical Science.

Extracts from Dr. Robert Hunter's lectures on the lungs have been published from time to time in this paper for the purpose of informing the people of the real nature of lung diseases and the discovery of a successful treatment of the lungs by Antiseptic Medicated Air Inhalations. No truth of medical science has been more conclusively proven and established than that Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh of the Lungs have been and are being radically cured by this treatment, while even Con- I saw it fall to the ground. sumption, the most dreaded of all lung complaints, is arrested and entirely eradicated by Dr. Hunter's most recently discovered germicides, which kill and expel from the lungs the bacilli of tuberculosis. From all parts of the Union come the grateful acknowledgments of patients whose lives have been saved by Dr. Hunter.

Mr. Lambert Miller, of H. B. Claffin & Co., New York City, says: "My trouble began with La Grippe; my throat was raw and sore, and I suffered with severe pains in the lungs, coughed almost constantly, and could get no relief from any source. At last I was persuaded to go to Dr. Hunter; and that very night was the first I had slept through for months, without coughing. I am now fully recovered, and cannot too strongly praise the success of Dr. Hunter's treatment."

Any subscriber of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE who is interested can obtain this book free by addressing Dr. Hunter at 117 West 45th St., New York.

all want to join and give old Pap Price a little surprise party at Springfield in the morning. In order to be at the party on time it is necessary for us to march a few miles after

supper.' We ate supper (Dick Welsh cooked 'bread" for our company in a big campkettle), marched several miles that night, and next morning went into Springfield all right. But Pap Price was only a little bit surprised. He was preparing to visit some comrades down in Arkansas. Our sudden appearance only accelerated his movements.

After taking Springfield we went into camp south of the town. That evening Surgeon Maynard rode into camp, carrying in one hand a pair of home-made boots, with legs about six inches long. He called out: "Hello, boys; I'm the hero of this cam-

paign—captured Pap's boots." I wonder if some 3d. Ill. Cav. or 1st Mo. Cav. boy will claim having captured the boots? However, I know it was Surgeon Maynard, of our regiment, who did so. -A. M. MACUMBER, Co. I, 59th Ill., Rushville,

SCOUTING AND FORAGING.

Incidents.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I and about 30 others were detailed as foragers shortly Ohio, and 8th Mo. From our company (E, 30th Mo.) were three, J. C. Collier, J. W. Wagner, and I.

We were all under a Lieutenant of the 8th Mo., a good fellow. This foraging party was mounted. We were kept on the go until the on duty until we reached the Ogeechee River | close of the war, and then mustered out at near Fort McAllister. Our business was to Nashville. When the roll was called and we secure provisions. The first thing to secure charged our lines time and again, but on ac- was horses for each to ride and carry forage

One morning 60 men were detailed from our division, mostly from the foraging parties, under a Captain, I think, of the 70th Ohio, and the Lieutenant of the 8th Mo. This de-Joe Neal, of our company, looked over the tail was for scouting. Some of our men had been captured the day before, and our squad was divided, 30 under the Captain and the and the Lieutenant a road running east to where the capturing had been done the day previous.

Our party rode about seven miles to near where the men had been captured. We sent neighborhood, found none, returned and re-

It was now near noon and we started in search of something for our horses and to eat our dinner. We went about one mile, and came to where there was hay in the stack. We stopped and fed our horses and ate our dinner. I went into an outhouse built of logs, with roof projecting perhaps four feet on north end, and in looking around I found three dozen eggs in a goard packed in rice in the hull, the first rice in the hull I ever saw.

Our regimental foragers were with us up to noon, Serg't J. C. Collier, of our company, in command of them. Collier said to me: "Tom, you had better let me carry them eggs to camp; you may get into a rumpus and lose them. When you come into camp

this evening we will have a feast." I said: "I will try to carry them, and right we will have eggs for supper."

At this time we were about seven miles every one of them."

The main street through the borough ran the borough on a road from the northwest.

The Lieutenant gave the command to not for our country's welfare and your henor range we were commanded to fire. I fired I could not ask you to go farther to-night. my gun. My horse, which was blind, turned Happy Hill, Omaha, Neb., that a soldier But Gen. Sigel is coming out from Rolla, and on her hind feet, and over went my eggs into

disease of the heart. In a short time I became

years ago my wife induced

me to try Hood's Sarsapa-

rilla, as I had only obtain-

ed temporary relief from

after I began taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla I

could see change in my

time I realized great re-

depended upon Hood's

Sarsaparilla and Hood's

Pill, and would not be

without them. I take

Hood's Pills whenever I

feel any pain or distress in my stomach. I

had been given me. Soon | ment."

the street. I didn't take time to gather them up, but left them for brother Johnnies. On looking south, down the street, the Lieutenant saw rebels coming up the street and preparing to cage us. He said in a loud voice: "Every man take care of himself." So we went until we came to the commons, then struck out to the road on which our troops were coming. After I struck the commons I saw the horse that a wounded comrade was riding coming across the course I was moving. Blindy struck the other beast fair on the hip with her breast. The horse made a few jumps and as I turned my head

By this time I had reached the road. I kept the lead for about four miles through the pine forest, when I met the 70th Ohio, and informed the Colonel that the rebels were

The troops were marching on either side of the road, the wagon-train was in the road. Our lines were formed; the rebels rode into their ranks before they knew it. I rode back about 150 yards over a little elevation and dismounted. Blindy drew a few long breaths. and was ready to return to the village.

One volley from our men caused a halt and about-face. We arrived and went into camp at the village before sundown.-CHAS. H. PRESTON, Co. E, 30th Ohio, Vans Valley, O.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

PICKET SHOTS.

From Alert Comrades Along the Whole Line.

"Old Rosey" and the "Little Boys." W. L. Johnson, Co. K. 72d Ind., Blackstone, Kan., writes "The death of Gen. Rosecrans reminds me of an incident that occurred while he was reviewing Gen. Revnolds's Division at Murfreesboro. My company had four or five boys about 15 or 16 years of age. We were always trying to get to the head of the company. At this review we were at the side of our Captain, and as the General passed slowly along the line he

spied us. "Why do you keep those small men at the right of the company?' he inquired of Capt. McIntire.

"'They are the best men I have,' replied the Captain.

"'That may be,' Gen. Rosecrans said, That may be, but it is not military, Captain, to have them at the right of your company. He told the Captain to feed us well and make us grow. This the Captain promised to do if plenty of rations were furnished him.

"The General passed on, smiling, and near the Captain stretched themselves to show the General how well they could do their

"We were in Wilder's Brigade, and stepped three paces to the front three of the little boys were there to answer to their ames-Grismar, Benjamin and Johnson. We felt proud that we had stood the racket three years and had done our part alongside of the older men of the company. I was just 18 years and three months old when discharged, after over three years' service."

A Vermont Veteran's View. Robert Haskell, Peacham, Vt., writes: "I sent you a small club some time ago and received the watch. I am much pleased with it. I am asking everyone I meet to subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, as I think it the old soldiers' champion. I enlisted in Co. A, 10th Vt., June 28, 1862, for three years out men to see if any Johnnies were in the or during the war, receiving \$25 bounty and the promise of \$75 more should I live to be mustered out. I had to have the permission of my parents and give my age as 18. I would not object to the publication of my pension roll, but think each pensioner's service, amount of bounty received, etc., should be given. I would favor a per diem bill and equalization of bounty. I think the proposition of Comrade Kennedy, of Post 28, Oaks, N. D., good, and would like to see the veterans of both armies of the civil war march down Pennsylvania avenue in 1899 to be reviewed by President McKinley and his Cabi-

> Gray', and forever do away with the titles Yank ' and ' Reb.' "

net; have the old commanders of both

armies on the stand with the Chief Executive.

I would also christen the soldiers 'Blue' and

Dana and Wilder's Men. F. M. Kellogg, a member of the Fourteenth Corps, living at Bluffton, Ind., writes: "I boast of eating my eggs; but if I come in all | was very much interested in the Dana disspatches. There is one incident which many of Wilder's men can vouch for which did not north of Statesboro, Ga., where we soon ar- appear in these dispatches: How Mr. Dana rived in good time. The Captain was stand- happened to strike Wilder's Brigade, the ing on a porch of what I supposed to be a second day at Chickamauga, just as Wilder Southern hotel, where we men alighted to get | was disposing of his forces for a charge on the water. The Captain called to the Lieuten- left rear of the rebel forces, who were unant and said: "Go down in the woods; there aware of his presence. In a peremptory manare about 15 rebels down there. Capture ner Mr. Dana ordered Gen. Wilder to take his brigade and escort him to Chattanooga. Before Wilder could detail an escort to do were marching to camp some of us could north and south. Our troops would reach the work, (Mr. Dana wanted his whole brigade to go,) the opportunity was lost to make one of When we mounted I fell in the rear file. | the grandest diversions of the day-one that and 37th Ill. remember that day in February, The Courthouse stood on the corner to our would have taken the rebels completely by 1862, when we marched all day through the left, and when opposite the east side of the surprise, and possibly changed the tide of battle. The rebels discovered Wilder before Mr. Dana could be satisfied. This is the of 15 rebels, about 600 coming, yelling like | story as I have heard it from Wilder's men. No doubt many of them will bear witness to

its truth."

Col. Baker's Command. Wm. W. Mott, Co. E. 1st Cal., Fast Homer, N. Y., writes: "I recently noticed a statement from David Reed, Co. I, 71st Pa., signing himself J. H. H., Soldiers' Home, Cal., claims that the 1st Cal. was known as the 32d N Y. The regiment was organized April 29, 1861, by Senator E. D. Baker and Iraac J. Wistar in Philadelphia, under special authority from the War Department. to be credited to the State of California, and was known as the 1st Cal After the death of Col. Baker, at Ball's Bluff, Oct. 21, 1861, the regiment was claimed by its native State. and became the 71st Pa. It was never in malaria, rheumatism, chronic diarrhœa, and known as the 32d N. Y. Both comrades are right about the date, April 1, 1861. Senator so reduced in health that I was discharged as un- Baker raised a regiment in New York City. fit for duty. Since that time I have been a great | which by special permission was to be known as the 1st Cal. A silk flag was sent from California with '1st Cal.' stamped upon it in large gold letters. On account of some trouble with the officers Col. Baker left, and raised the command which was afterwards known as the 71st Pa. We carried the flag the prescriptions which which was intended for the New York regi-

Scattering.

S. D. Liniger, Rochester, Mo., writes: "I am an old soldier. I served three years in condition, and in a short | Co. I, 1st Ohio, and was for one year Captain of Co. B. 191st Ohio. I have been reading THE lief For some time I have NATIONAL TRIBUNE for some time, and think it a loyal sheet. I like its style. I would like the boys of my regiments to write of their experiences."

J. M. Dixon, Co. K, 56th Ill., and Postmaster at Gilbert, La., writes: "I think all comrades should recognize the fact that we are powerless without the help of the soldiers' believe these medicines have saved my life, friend-The NATIONAL TRIBUNE. I think Augusta, Dec. 12, 1861, when I was an able- and they have relieved me from diabetes and all veterans and their friends should take the many funny incidents happened and much bod ed young man. During the winter of indigestion, and I recommend them as being paper. I will tell the comrades how I got a good and loving wife. While reading THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, about a year ago, I saw the name of a soldier's widow who was an applicant for membership in the Loval Home Workers. I wrote her, and our correspondence ripened into a true-love match. I met her at Natchez, Miss. She was from New York and I from Louisiana. We were mar-

ried, and are very happy."

did picket in front of the Lacey House, with- violent cold. The following August I joined too highly in their favor." out fire, especially some of those nights that | my regiment and company, the 13th Me., Co. | S. C. ARCHER, 63 Hammond St., Banger, Me.

Capt. S. C. Archer, of Bangor, Maine, is | I, at Ft. Jackson, Miss. At that place I was

well known as a true friend of the surviving | taken with chills and fever, which soon resulted

overtook him and unfitted him for service. sufferer from the diseases mentioned. Several